



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 16, 2015

Jennifer DeCarlo
Registration Manager
Cheminova Inc.
1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22209

Subject: Label Amendment – Adding multiple crops to the Master and Supplemental label
Product Name: Azoxystrobin 250g/L SC
EPA Registration Number: 67760-124
Application Date: October 31, 2014
Decision Number: 497125

Dear Ms. DeCarlo:

The amended labels referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your master and supplemental labeling is enclosed for your records. The master labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. The supplemental label expires on March 1, 2018. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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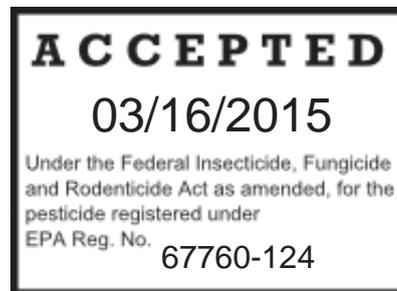
Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, you may contact Aswathy Balan at 703-347-0510 or via email at balan.aswathy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shaja B. Joyner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide – Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



Group 11 Fungicide

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L SC

{Alternate brand names: EQUATION™ Fungicide, AZAKA™ Fungicide, EQUATION™ SC Fungicide}

{When an alternate brand name is used, it will also be used in the body of the label.}

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)
pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate*

OTHER INGREDIENTS:**TOTAL:****By Weight****22.8%****77.2%****100.0%**

Contains 2.08 lb. of active ingredient per gallon. Suspension Concentrate.

*IUPAC

Keep Out Of Reach of Children
CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
 (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT, 1-866-303-6950

Or,

For MEDICAL EMERGENCY 866-303-6950	For SPILLS CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
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(Optional statements, for use if a booklet label design is used):

See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.

Or, See First Aid statement on back panel.

and

See additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use in booklet.

Read the entire label before using this product. See First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for use in label.

(Optional statement, depending on the packaging configuration):

67760-124

Read the entire label before using this product. See First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use on individual packages.

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE, and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES before buying or using. If terms are unacceptable, return product unopened without delay.

EPA Reg. No. 67760-124
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents:

Product of XXXX
Manufactured For:
CHEMINOVA, INC.
P.O. Box 110566
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
1 800 548 6613

{EQUATION / AZAKA} is a trademark of Cheminova.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

FIRST AID

If on skin:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

If in eyes:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and all other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber, and shoes plus socks.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and Cheminova immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL, CROP INJURY AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Use of this product through airblast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield. This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Workers Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). The REI for each crop is located in the use directions for each crop.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store unused product in original container in a cool, dry, secure area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide waste may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by user according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure 2 more times.

Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons and less than 260 gallons:

Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container promptly after emptying. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[Triple rinse or Pressure rinse as follows:]

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Alternatively, use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

{Note to PM, IBC's may be nonrefillable or refillable, the container handling section will state either Nonrefillable or Refillable.}

Nonrefillable container. {Or, }

Refillable container.

Bottom discharge IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container): Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove

the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or longer until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Product Restrictions:

Grazing: Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

Use in Greenhouses: Do not use for disease control in food crops grown in greenhouses. Use for disease control in greenhouses for non-agricultural uses on grass, turf or ornamental plants (listed on this label) is permitted.

Compatibility Jar Test: It is recommended before adding Azoxystrobin 250 g/L along with other additives or pesticide products to a spray tank that a compatibility jar test is conducted.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, next liquid flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates, and last liquid soluble products. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding products to the spray tank. Use tank mix combinations on a small number of plants before treating larger areas. When tank mixing, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Do not tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

Use of Adjuvants: An adjuvant may be used with Azoxystrobin 250 g/L unless otherwise specified in the crop use directions. Please note that some phytotoxic effects have been demonstrated when tank mixed with adjuvants that contain some form of silicone.

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L is compatible with most products; however, not all have been tested. Use the compatibility jar test to ensure physical compatibility.

Tank Mixing: Azoxystrobin 250 g/L has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when tank mixed with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products. These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions that exist for several days following application.

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be tank mixed with most fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, and/or other additives unless prohibited on the label of the tank mix partner. Follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Although Azoxystrobin 250 g/L is compatible with most products, not all combinations have been tested. Use the compatibility jar test to ensure physical compatibility. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the crop safety of the target crop should be confirmed by applying the mixture to a small area of the target crop in accordance to the label instructions.

Resistance Management: Azoxystrobin 250 g/L contains the active ingredient azoxystrobin, which is a Group 11 fungicide based on the mode of action classification system. Repeated

use of the same group of fungicides for a targeted disease may lead to the selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in reduced disease control.

To maintain performance of Azoxystrobin 250 g/L and other fungicides in the same group, tank mix or rotate with a different fungicide group for good disease resistance management following the recommendation in the table below for multiple applications.

If planned total number of fungicide applications per crop is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended solo Group 11 fungicide sprays :	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended Group 11 fungicide sprays in mixture (tank-mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

For assistance on a particular crop and disease control situation, consult your local agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, or state extension personnel for specific practices or recommendations in your area. Cheminova encourages responsible resistance management to ensure effective long-term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

High Disease Pressure: Where a product rate range is listed, use the higher rate of Azoxystrobin 250 g/L and/or reduced spray interval when disease pressure is high and/or conditions are favorable for disease development.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Crop Rotation Interval: Treated areas may be rotated to the following crops based on plant back intervals outlined in the table below.

Crop	Plant Back Interval
Buckwheat and millet	12 Months
All other crops with azoxystrobin registered uses	0 Days

Phytotoxicity to Apples: Any product containing azoxystrobin (including Azoxystrobin 250 g/L) is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple and crabapple varieties. Extreme caution must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit) from spray drift. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT that may reach apple trees. See Spray Drift Management section in this label for ways to reduce spray drift or contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

Even trace amounts of azoxystrobin may cause phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply azoxystrobin to spray apple trees.

THE APPLICATOR AND GROWER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. The interaction of equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

APPLICATION METHODS AND INFORMATION

Spray Equipment/Volume:

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L can be applied with equipment commonly used for ground, aerial or chemigation application of pesticides. Choice of method must be in accordance with this label.

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L must be applied in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage and penetration for good disease control. Avoid overlap of spray solution as crop injury may occur.

Use the following spray volume guidelines unless otherwise indicated in the specific Use Directions within this label. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre for tree and vine crops; minimum of 2 gallons of spray solution per acre for corn, soybean and cereals and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) for all other crops. Higher spray volumes will result in better coverage and thus improved disease control.

See Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation) section below for guidelines on application through chemigation.

For turf and ornamentals, only ground application is approved.

Applications for Soilborne/Seedling Disease Control in Specific Crops:

In order to control many of the soilborne diseases listed in this label for specific crops, it is important to apply Azoxystrobin 250 g/L early in the growing season. Application methods include in-furrow and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide application or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or post-emergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface.

Based on different cultural practices, in some locations, one type of application method may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease outbreak. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert for guidance regarding application type.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil-directed applications can occur.

Banded Applications:

- Band width should be 7 inches or less with nozzle(s) adjusted to ensure thorough coverage of the lower stems and soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Apply as a directed spray prior to disease infection.
- Apply at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl oz product (0.10-0.20 oz a.i.)/1000 row feet.
- For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum product application rate is 0.70 fl. oz./1000 row feet.
- These applications are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

In-Furrow Applications:

- Apply as an in-furrow spray in 3 - 15 gallons of spray solution at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow after the seed is dropped into the furrow and just before the seeds are covered with soil.
- Use higher rates when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of *Pythium* problems, or if reduced tillage programs are utilized.

In-Furrow Application Rates:

Product Rate		Product Rate (fl. oz./A)						
fl. oz./1000 row feet	oz. a.i.	22" rows	30" rows	32" rows	34" rows	36" rows	38" rows	40" rows
0.40	0.10	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2
0.60	0.15	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8
0.80	0.20		14.0	13.0	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.4

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,315 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,754 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft. per acre.

Mixing Order instructions:

1. Equipment must be clean before preparing spray solution.
2. Fill spray tank with clean water to reach $\frac{3}{4}$ of the final spray solution required.
3. Do not prepare more spray solution than required for immediate operation.
4. Begin agitation. Continue agitation during mixing and application of the spray solution.
5. Add tank mix products in the following order:
 - a. Products in PVA bags. If using a product that is in PVA bags, add this to the spray tank first, ensuring the bags are completely dissolved before adding the next product.
 - b. Water dispersible products (such as Azoxystrobin 250 g/L, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) should be added to the tank next.
 - c. Water soluble products.
 - d. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrates, when applicable).
 - e. Water soluble additives (such as ammonium sulfate or urea ammonium nitrate, when applicable).
6. Add remaining water to fill the tank to 100% of spray solution required.

Ensure that each product added to the spray tank is thoroughly mixed and suspended prior to adding the next product. Thoroughly clean spray tank after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation):

Apply Azoxystrobin 250 g/L through irrigation to crops at rates and timings specified in this label.

Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned before and after use. Flush system with clean water.

Drip Irrigation: Use Azoxystrobin 250 g/L for control of soilborne diseases at rates and timing as specified in this label. Ensure adequate soil moisture prior to utilizing Azoxystrobin 250 g/L in a drip irrigation system.

Discontinue drip irrigation application at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. Delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least 24 hours following drip application for best results.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

With Center Pivot irrigation equipment, use Azoxystrobin 250 g/L only with equipment with drive systems that provide uniform water distribution. Do not use end guns for chemigation due to the non-uniform application pattern.

Add Azoxystrobin 250 g/L to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. Maintain agitation during the entire application period.

For continuous-move irrigation systems, apply the labeled rate for that crop in ½ acre-inch or less per acre. For stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject Azoxystrobin 250 g/L spray mixture during the last 20-30 minutes of the set.

Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturer or other expert.

Operating Requirements for Application through Irrigation Systems:

1. Do not use chemigation when conditions are favorable for drift to non-target areas.
2. To prevent water-source contamination from backflow, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain should be located on the irrigation pipeline.
3. To prevent backflow back toward the injection pump, the pesticide injection pipeline must be equipped with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve.
4. To prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is shut down, the pesticide injection pipeline should also be equipped with a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock.
5. The system must also contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops and a functional pressure switch

to stop the pump motor when water pressure decreases to a point at which pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

6. A metering pump, constructed of materials compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., a diaphragm pump), must be included in the system.
7. A knowledgeable person responsible for the chemigation system should shut the system down and turn the irrigation water off, ensuring enough time for the pesticide to be flushed through all lines and nozzles.
8. No irrigation system, including those in greenhouses, used to distribute pesticides can be connected to a public water source unless safety measures and devices prescribed in the pesticide label for such connection are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system that provides piped water for human consumption if the system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. All measures and devices listed in the above section, 'Operating Requirements,' must be operational for connection to a public water system.
3. Additionally, chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There must be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

RATE EQUIVALENCY TABLE

Product Rate (fl. oz./A)	Equivalent Active Ingredient Rate (lb a.i./A)
4.0	0.065
6.0	0.098
8.0	0.130
10.0	0.163
12.0	0.195
14.0	0.228
16.0	0.260

Use Directions for Alfalfa, Clover and Other Nongrass Animal Feeds (including forage, fodder, straw and hay). See below for a list of crops included.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i>) Black Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Common Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudopezizza solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosia</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia and Stem Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>) Stagonospora Leaf Spot (<i>Stagonospora meliloti</i>) Stemphyllium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.) Summer Black Stem and Leaf Spot	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant is recommended.

(<i>Cercospora medicaginis</i>)		
Yellow Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptotrichilia medicaginis</i>)		
Sclerotinia Crown Rot and Wilt on Clover (<i>Sclerotinia trifoliorum</i>)	10.0 (0.17)	
For pure and or mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses: Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa subsp. sativa</i>), Bean (Velvet) (<i>Mucuna pruriens var. utilis</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Melilotus</i> spp.), Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>), Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.), Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>), Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.), Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.), Vetch (Crown) (<i>Coronilla varia</i>), Vetch (Milk) (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.).		
Restrictions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz. of product per acre per cutting • Do not apply more than 46.5 fl. oz. of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest for forage and hay • Not for use on rangeland 		

Use Directions for Almonds

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Late Blight <i>(Seimatosporium lichenicola)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Shot Hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.2 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. For aerial application apply at a minimum of 15 GPA to ensure thorough coverage. Application by air is only permitted up to 5 weeks after petal fall.
Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa, M. fructicola)</i>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.2 – 0.25)	For Blossom Blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Artichoke, Globe

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>)	11.0 – 15.5 (0.18 – 0.25)	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 14 - 21 day intervals.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>For ground application apply at a minimum of 50 - 200 GPA to ensure thorough coverage. Avoid excessive runoff.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Do not apply in less than 7 day intervals between sprays • Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Asparagus

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Stemphyllium Purple Spot (Stemphyllium vesicarium)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>For ground application apply at a minimum of 10 GPA to ensure through coverage. For aerial application apply a minimum of 3 GPA.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 100 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Bananas and Plantains

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	5.5 – 8.5 (0.09 – 0.135)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 12 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 66.4 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.08 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Barley, Oats and Rye

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Kernel Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat as necessary if conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply no later than Feekes 10.54.
Barley Stripe (<i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)	9.0 - 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)	A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to enhance efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches per acre of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp. hordei</i>) Stagonospora Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>)	12.0 (0.20)	For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.40 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest for forage and hay. 		

Use Directions for Berries, Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporoides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbos</i>) Phomopsis Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
<p>Additional Berries, Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B crops: Aronia Berry, Blueberry (Highbush and Lowbush), Buffalo Currant, Chilean Guava, Cranberry (Highbush) Currant (Black and Red), Elderberry, European Barberry, Gooseberry, Honeysuckle (Edible), Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry), Lingonberry, Native Currant, Salal. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Spaceloma necator</i>) (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Colletotrichum Rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rubi</i>) (<i>Sphaerulina rubi</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Rosette or Double Blossom of Blackberries (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella applanata</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Blackberry Rust (<i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)	10.0 - 15.5 (0.16 – 0.25)	
<p>Additional Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A crops: Blackberry, Bingleberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Lowberrry, Marionberry, Olallieberry, Youngberry, Loganberry, Raspberry (Red and Black), Wild Raspberry. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Berry, Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry), includes Strawberry (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum fragariae</i>) Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Suppression: Botrytis on the Foliage (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 – 10 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. For leather rot control apply 2 applications on a 7 day schedule from late bloom through harvest. For dip applications at transplanting for commercial berry production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5 - 8 fl oz of product per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2 - 5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. It is recommended that transplants be washed to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2 - 3 weeks after transplanting.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Additional Berry, Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07G: Bearberry, Bilberry, Cloudberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not use in plant propagation nurseries • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Brassica Head and Stem Subgroup 5A (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Pin Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
<p>Additional Brassica Head and Stem Subgroup 5A crops: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (gai lon), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (napa), Chinese Mustard, Cabbage (gai choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Kohlrabi. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Brassica, Leafy Brassica Greens Subgroup 5B (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Additional Brassica, Leafy Brassica Greens Subgroup 5B crops: Broccoli Raab, Cabbage (Chinese), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3 – 07 (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (<i>Altemaria porri</i>) (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Check crop safety prior to broad application when mixing this product with silicone adjuvants and insecticides.
Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis aclada</i>)	9.0 – 15.0 (0.15 – 0.25)	
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	9.0 – 15.0 (0.15 – 0.25)	For control of Downy Mildew, make preventative applications on a 5 – 7 day schedule.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. To reduce the potential of phytotoxicity of azoxystrobin to the onion seed it is advised to avoid direct application to the seed. For example, if using in-furrow apply the product prior to seed placement.
List of Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07 crops: Garlic, Leek, Onion (bulb): Daylily (bulb), Fritillaria (bulb), Garlic (bulb), Garlic (great-headed – bulb), Garlic (serpent – bulb), Lily (bulb), Onion (bulb), Onion (Chinese – bulb), Onion (pearl), Onion (potato – bulb), Shallot (bulb); Onion (green): Chive (fresh leaves), Chive (Chinese – fresh leaves); Elegans hosta; Fritillaria (leaves); Kurrat, Lady's Leek; Leek (wild); Onion (Beltsville bunching); Onion (fresh); Onion (green); Onion (macrostem); Onion (tree, tops); Onion (Welsh, tops); Shallot (fresh leaves). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Canola

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Alternaria Blackspot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)</p> <p>Sclerotinia Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>For all diseases apply 7.0 fl oz at early bud followed by 14.0 fl oz at approximately 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl oz may be made 30 days before harvest.</p> <p>For blackleg specifically, applications should be made at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of the crop.</p> <p>For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, apply 9.0 - 15.5 fl oz of product per acre at 10 - 25% flowering (3 - 7 days following first flower) stage. Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease.</p> <p>For control of Alternaria alone, apply 8.0 fl oz of product per acre at the pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall).</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 27.6 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.45 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Carrots

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotea</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Celery

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late Blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>) For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables.	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Christmas Trees

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Diplodia Tip Blight (Diplodia pinea) Lophodermium Needlecast (Lophodermium pinastri) Swiss Needlecast (Phaeocryptopus gaumannii)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours 		

Use Directions for Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10 (see below for a list of the crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Albinism (<i>Altemaria alternata pv citri</i>)</p> <p>Altemaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Altemaria citri</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>)</p> <p>Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>)</p> <p>Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>)</p> <p>Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>)</p> <p>Penicillium Decays: Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium spp.</i>)</p> <p>Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p> <p>Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)</p> <p>Sweet Orange Scab (<i>Elsinoe australis</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Greasy Spot control will be improved by adding a horticultural spray oil.</p>
<p>Black Spot (<i>Guidnardia citricarpa</i>)</p>	<p>9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)</p>	

List of Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10: Australian Desert Lime (*Eremocitrus glauca*), Australian Finger Lime (*Microcitrus australasica*), Australian Round Lime (*Microcitrus australis*), Brown River Finger Lime (*Microcitrus papuana*), Calamondin (*Citrofortunella microcarpa*), Citron (*Citrus medica*), Citrus Hybrids, *Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp., Grapefruit (*Citrus paradise*), Japanese Summer Grapefruit (*Citrus natsudaidai*), Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.), Lemon (*Citrus limon*), Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*), Mediterranean Mandarin (*Citrus deliciosa*), Mount White Lime (*Microcitrus garrowayae*), New Guinea Wild Lime (*Microcitrus warburgiana*), Orange, Sour (*Citrus aurantium*), Orange, Sweet (*Citrus sinensis*), Pummelo (*Citrus maxima*), Russell River Lime (*Microcitrus inodora*), Satsuma Mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*), Sweet Lime (*Citrus limetta*), Tachibana Orange (*Citrus tachibana*), Tahiti Lime (*Citrus latifolia*), Tangelo (*Citrus x tangelo*), Tangerine (Mandarin) (*Citrus reticulata*), Tangor (*Citrus nobilis*), Trifoliolate Orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*), Uniq Fruit (*Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI)

Use Directions for Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet, Includes Seed Production)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	6.0 – 9.0 (0.10 – 0.15)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals.
Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be used prior to V8 corn growth stage and after the VT corn growth stage.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Cotton

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i>) Boll Rot (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i> , Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i>) Hardlock (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>) Southwestern Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia cacabata</i>) (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>)	6.0 – 9.0 (0.10 – 0.15)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development (target first application at pinhead square to first bloom) and continue throughout the season at 14 - 21 day intervals. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	Apply as in-furrow spray at 3 to 7 gallons of water at planting. Use higher rate when the field has a history of Pythium, or under a reduced tillage program. For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season as a foliar spray • Do not apply more than 0.45 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Cranberry, Berry Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Physalospora vaccinii</i>) (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) (<i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Begin applications at 5 – 10% bloom and continue on a 7 – 14 day interval if conditions are favorable for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Suppression: Fairy Ring (<i>Psilocybe</i> spp.)	15.5 (0.25)	First application should be made at bud break in a minimum of 30 – 100 GPA to the affected area. Irrigate 1 to 2 hours after application for enhanced performance. An additional application may be necessary 2 – 4 weeks later.
Additional Cranberry, Berry Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07H crops: Bearberry, Bilberry, Blueberry (Lowbush), Cloudberry, Lingonberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry. Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not use in cranberry field used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea • Do not apply to flooded crop • Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application • Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicator should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Cucurbit Vegetables (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria spp.</i> , <i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>)	11.0 – 15.5 (0.18 – 0.25)	For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5 – 7 day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1 - 3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10 - 14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other diseases, apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Do not tank mix with COC, MSO or silicon adjuvants. Do not tank mix with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, MPede®, Nufos® 4E or Botran®.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
List of Cucurbit Vegetables crops: Cantaloupe, Chayote, Chinese-Waxgourd, Cucumber, Gourds, Honeydew Melons, Momordica spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple), Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Zucchini. Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest 		

Use Directions for Fruiting Vegetable Crop Group 8 – 10; Includes Peppers (see below for list of crops included). See specific directions for use on Tomatoes.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca spp.</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on a 7 – 14 day interval or as necessary if conditions are favorable for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
List of Fruiting Vegetable crops: African Eggplant, Bell Pepper, Eggplant, Martynia, Non-Bell Pepper, Okra, Pea Eggplant, Pepino, Pepper, Roselle, Scarlet Eggplant, Sweet Non-Bell Pepper. Including all cultivars and /or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 61.5 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except Fuzzy Kiwi) (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Black Rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>) Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	10.0 - 15.5 (0.16 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on 10 – 14 day intervals throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Azoxystrobin 250 g/L is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties even in trace amounts. Avoid spray drift. Please see Phytotoxicity to Apples section for management guidance.
<p>List of Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F crops: Amur River Grape, Grape, Kiwifruit (Hardy), Maypop, Muscadines, Schisandra Berry. Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Grasses Grown for Seed

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on 10 – 14 day intervals throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 8 days of harvest (swathing) 		

Use Directions for Herbs and Spices (except Black Pepper) Crop Group 19 (see below for a list of crops included) Plus Wasabi

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Herbs and Spices: Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidium punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on a 7 day interval throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Use a minimum of 30 GPA.
Wasabi: Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)	6.2 – 15.4 (0.10 – 0.25)	
List of Herbs and Spices: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (seed), Anise (Star), Annatto, Balm, Basil, Borage, Burnet, Chamomile, Caper (buds), Caraway, Caraway (Black); Cardamom, Cassia (buds), Catnip, Celery Seed; Chervil (dried), Chive, Chive (Chinese), Cinnamon, Clary, Clove (buds), Coriander (Cilantro or Chinese Parsley)(leaf), Coriander (seed), Costmary, Cilantro (leaf and seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dill (seed), Dillweed, Fennel (Common), Fennel (Florence) (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of Paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper (berry), Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf and seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper (White), Poppy Seed, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory (Summer and Winter), Sweet Bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria sonchi</i>, <i>A. spp.</i>)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) (<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>)</p> <p>Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria petroselinii</i>)</p> <p>White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>)</p>	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>Leafy vegetables can be susceptible to phytotoxicity especially when tank mixed with products that increase the penetration of the leaf surface. Examples include silicone adjuvants and some insecticides, but other products may contribute as well. Check crop safety of tank mixtures prior to broad application.</p> <p>For lettuce do not tank mix with Ambush[®]WP, Pounce[®]WP, Aliette[®], Warrior with Zeon Technology[®].</p>
<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)</p>	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For control of Downy and Powdery Mildew, make preventative applications on a 5 – 7 day schedule.
<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
<p>List of Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) crops: Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum, Edible Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Head and Leaf, Orach, Parsley, Purslane, Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss Chard. Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of Any Cultivar of Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) and Field Pea (*Pisum* spp.)
See below for a list of crops included.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)	6.0 (0.10)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals.
Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria altemata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>) Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur.
List of crops: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); Bean (<i>Glycine max</i>), Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame); Broad Bean (fava bean)(<i>Vicia faba</i>), Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>); Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>); Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>); Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>); Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>); Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.)		

(includes dwarf pea, ediblepod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*); Sword Bean (*Canavalia gladiata*). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied within 14 days of harvest for dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds)
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) for succulent beans and peas
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of soybeans (beans)
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) to soybean forage and hay

Use Directions for Mint (Fresh or for Processing into Mint Oil)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on a 7 – 10 day interval throughout the season. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 46 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: For processed mint, do not apply within 7 days of harvest • Preharvest Interval: For fresh mint, may be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Oilseed Crops - Crop Group 20 (see below for list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i> , <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i>) PasmO (<i>Septoria linicola garass</i>) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For all diseases apply 6.0 fl oz at early bud followed by 14.0 fl oz at approximately 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl oz may be made 30 days before harvest. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
List of Oilseed Crops: Borage; Calendula, Castor Oil Plant, Chinese Tallowtree, Cottonseed, Crambe, Cuphea, Echium, Euphorbia, Evening Primrose, Flax, Flax Seed, Gold of Pleasure, Jojoba, Lesquerella, Lunaria, Meadowfoam, Milkweed, Mustard Seed, Mustard (Hare's Ear, Indian, Field, Black), Niger Seed, Oil Radish, Poppy Seed, Rapeseed, Rapeseed (Indian), Rose Hip, Safflower, Sesame, Stokes Aster, Sunflower, Sweet Rocket, Tallowwood, Tea Oil Plant, Vernonia. Includes cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.45 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Peanuts

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Soilborne Diseases – early season (in-furrow application)</p> <p>Aspergillus Crown Rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>)</p> <p>Pythium Damping Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Suppression: Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For in-furrow directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>Soilborne Diseases - mid-late season</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Suppression: Cylindrocladium Black Rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>)</p> <p>Pythium Pod Rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 - 24.5 (0.20 – 0.40)</p>	<p>Foliar Application: apply at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting or earlier if disease conditions develop.</p> <p>These applications will provide protection against the soilborne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10 – 14 day period after each spray.</p> <p>Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is high rainfall and/or irrigation, use higher rates (18.5 - 24.5 fl oz per acre). For light disease pressure and/or under dry conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0 - 24.5 fl oz per acre.</p> <p>For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl oz per acre is required.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p>
<p>Foliar Diseases</p> <p>Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)</p> <p>Web Blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 18.5 (0.10 – 0.30)</p>	<p>A lower rate may be applied for control of foliar diseases on a 10 – 14 day interval.</p> <p>Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p>

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 49 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season
- Do not apply more than 0.8 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest

Use Directions for Pecans

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose <i>(Glomerella cingulata)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium caryigenum)</i>	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 – 21 days application intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.2 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Pistachios

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>)	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Potatoes

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For Early Blight control, under a 7 day application interval, use 6.2 fl oz of product per acre; if utilizing a 14 day application interval, increase rate to 12.0 fl oz per acre. For Late Blight control use 12.0 fl oz of product per acre on a 7 day interval. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development. For other diseases apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Addition of a spreader-sticker may improve coverage.
Soilborne Diseases Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Rice

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	9.0 – 12.5 (0.15 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i> = <i>Nakateae sigmoidea</i>)	12.5 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. For sheath blight control, application rates may vary from 9.0 to 12.0 fl oz per acre depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease. Consult local extension personnel on management of sheath blight for your situation. For other stem/sheath diseases apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and/or conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be needed.
Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora oryzae</i>)	12.5 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For foliar diseases, apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>) Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	12.5 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Blast control application must be made prior to disease development and prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For Panicle Blast an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split, but prior to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7 – 14 days later). Under continuous rice cultivation it is recommended for resistance management that no more than two sequential foliar applications of Group 1 fungicides be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season
- Do not apply more than 0.70 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season
- Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish or crustacea
- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicator should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
- Do not release irrigation or flood water for a least 14 days after the last application
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest

Use Directions for Sorghum

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended.
Soilborne Diseases Damping Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium aphanadermatum</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For grain and stover do not apply more than 46.5 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • For grain and stover do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • For forage do not apply more than 31 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • For forage do not apply more than 0.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Soybeans including Immature Seed (Edamame)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended. Soybean rust: Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be used at 4 fl oz per acre when tank mixed with a triazole such as TOPGUARD® Fungicide for control of this disease.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl oz of product per acre or 0.25 lb. a.i. per acre to soybean forage and hay • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of soybeans (beans) • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) to soybean forage and hay 		

Use Directions for Stone Fruits (see below for list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>)	12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Brown Rot Blossom Blight, start applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Brown Rot on fruit, apply to fruit up to the day of harvest. For Scab, start applications at petal fall and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For all other diseases apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
List of Stone Fruit crops: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plumcot, Prune.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Sugar Beets

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	For powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5 – 7 day interval.
Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	For all other disease apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season every 7 – 14 days. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. Do not mix with starter fertilizer when applied at planting. Azoxystrobin 250 g/L should not be used as an in-furrow treatment when cool soil conditions are expected after planting as this could result in delayed emergence. Apply the product at the 2 – 8 leaf stage as a 3 - 7 inch band using a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply as a dribble application over the seed row. The use of COC or MSO adjuvants may result in injury to the sugar beets.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • In-furrow applications should be sprayed in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Sugarcane

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Brown Rust <i>(Puccinia melanocephala)</i> Orange Rust <i>(Puccinia kuehnii)</i>	9.0 – 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)	Begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development on a 14 – 28 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates. For aerial application apply at a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 48 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.80 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Tobacco

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Blue Mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>) Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>) Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development on a 7 – 14 day application interval. Use higher rates or shorter intervals when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. For aerial application apply at 10 – 15 gallons per acre. Do not apply to greenhouse seedlings. Do not mix with Thiodan. Azoxystrobin 250 g/L has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when tank mixed with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.52 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		
Tobacco Transplants in Greenhouse (KY only)		
Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0 (0.1)	Apply 6 fl. oz./A or 0.14 fl. oz./1000 sq ft in at least 5 gal water per 1000 sq ft . Make only one application prior to transplanting.

Use Directions for Tomatoes Subgroup 8 – 10A (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	5.0 - 6.2 (0.08 – 0.10)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at a 7 – 21 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. On fresh market tomatoes, do not use adjuvants or EC formulated tank mix partners. Under high temperatures, the addition of high rates of silicone based or oil containing additives may cause injury. Do not exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). A tank mix with Dimethoate may cause injury.
Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	6.2 (0.10)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at a 5 – 7 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
List of Tomato Subgroup 8-0A crops: Bush Tomato, Cocona, Currant Tomato, Garden Huckleberry, Goji Berry, Groundcherry, Naranjilla, Sunberry, Tomatillo, Tomato, Tomato (tree). Including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these crops.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 37 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.6 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Tree Nuts (see below for list of crops included). See specific use directions for Almonds, Pecan and Pistachios.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomale</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	12.0 (0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 – 21 days application intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>)	12.0 (0.20)	For Blossom Blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
List of Tree Nuts: Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory, Macadamia, Walnut		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 73.8 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.2 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Tropical Fruit (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 10 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
List of Tropical Fruit crops: Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Biriba, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Dragon Fruit, Feijoa, Guava, Ilama, Jaboticaba, Jackfruit, Longan, Loquat, Lychee, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Sapote (Black, Mamey, White), Soursop, Star Apple, Starfruit, Sugar Apple, Spanish Lime, Tamarind.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Subgroup 1C (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. Alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	For Powdery Mildew apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 5 - 7 day intervals. For other disease continue applications at 7 – 14 day intervals.
Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
List of Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Subgroup 1C crops: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Edible, Bitter and Sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam (Bean, True)		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group and Root Subgroup (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	For Powdery Mildew apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 5 - 7 day intervals. For other disease continue applications at 7 – 14 day intervals.
Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre for in-furrow application.
<p>List of Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group and Root Subgroup crops: Beet (garden and sugar)^{1,2}, Burdock^{1,2}, Carrot^{1,2}, Cassava (bitter and sweet)¹, Celeriac (celery root)^{1,2}, Chervil (turnip-rooted)^{1,2}, Chicory^{1,2}, Dasheen (taro)¹, Ginseng², Horseradish², Parsley (turnip-rooted)², Parsnip^{1,2}, Radish^{1,2}, Radish (Oriental, daikon)^{1,2}, Rutabaga^{1,2}, Salsify², Salsify (black)^{1,2}, Salsify (Spanish)², Skirret², Sweet Potato¹, Tanier¹, Turnip^{1,2}, Yam (true)¹</p> <p>¹= Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup ²= Root vegetable subgroup</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Watercress

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 10 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Wheat and Triticale

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita f.sp.</i> <i>tritici</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria</i> <i>nodorum</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora triticirepentis</i>)	4.0 - 12.0 (0.07 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat as necessary if conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply no later than Feekes 10.54. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to enhance efficacy. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	7.5 - 11.0 (0.125 – 0.175)	
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.40 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest • Preharvest interval: Do not apply within 7 days for forage and hay 		

Use Directions for Wild Rice

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>, <i>B. sorokiana</i>. Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i>)</p> <p>Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i>)</p>	<p>12.5 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease.</p> <p>For aerial application, volumes should be 5 -10 GPA.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.70 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish or crustacea • Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicator should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. • Do not release irrigation or flood water for a least 14 days after the last application • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest 		

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Post Harvest Use Directions for Bananas and Plantains

Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Directions								
Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	200 - 400 ppm solution	<p>The application may be made as a spray, dip or painted onto the cut ends of the bananas.</p> <p>Application of the 200 ppm rate is suitable for short distance transportation (e.g. within the USA). For longer transportation time use the 300-400 ppm rate.</p> <p>If alum (1% w/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sedimentation and flocculation may occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Azoxystrobin 250 g/L Use Rate</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">100.0 gal. Spray Solution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">200 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">300 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 fl. oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">400 ppm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21 fl. oz.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Azoxystrobin 250 g/L Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution	200 ppm	11 fl. oz.	300 ppm	15 fl. oz.	400 ppm	21 fl. oz.
Azoxystrobin 250 g/L Use Rate	100.0 gal. Spray Solution									
200 ppm	11 fl. oz.									
300 ppm	15 fl. oz.									
400 ppm	21 fl. oz.									
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment • Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight. 										

Post Harvest Use Directions for Citrus Crop Group 10 – 10 (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Directions
<p>Penicillium Decays: <i>Green Mold</i> <i>Whisker Mold</i>, <i>Suppression of Blue Mold</i> (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Diplodia Stem End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>)</p> <p>Phomopsis Stem End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p>	<p>32 – 64 fl. oz. of product (see Application Directions for details)</p>	<p>The application may be made as a dip, drench, or spray for control of certain post-harvest diseases.</p> <p>Carrier: mix the product in water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</p> <p>High Volume (Dilute) Applications: mix 32 - 64 fl. oz. of product in 25 - 100 gallons of carrier. Use T-jet, flooders or similar application systems.</p> <p>Low Volume (Concentrate) Applications: mix 32 – 64 fl. oz. of product in 7 – 25 gallons of carrier. Use a controlled droplet type of application or similar system. Apply to 250,000 lb of fruit.</p> <p>Dip Applications: mix 32 – 64 fl. oz. of product in 100 gallons of carrier. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For best results treat citrus fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.</p>
<p>List of Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>), Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>), Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>), Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>), Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>), Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>), Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp., Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>), Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaidai</i>), Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.), Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>), Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>), Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>), Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>), New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>), Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>), Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>), Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>), Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>), Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>), Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>), Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>), Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>), Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>), Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>), Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>), Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>), Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight. 		

Post Harvest Use Directions for Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Subgroup 1C (see below for list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Directions
Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot	0.6 fl oz per ton of tubers	Use in-line aqueous application method and ensure the spray solution remains in suspension by using agitation. To ensure coverage of tubers, the tuber should be tumbling as they are treated.
<p>List of Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Subgroup 1C for Post Harvest: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam Bean, Yam (true).</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use on seed potatoes or seed pieces • Do not apply more than one post-harvest application to the tubers 		

TURF and ORNAMENTALS

Turf Grass

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L can be used to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

In addition to established grasses, Azoxystrobin 250 g/L can be applied before or after seedling or at seedling germination and emergence of ryegrass, bent grass, bluegrass and fescue turf grass types.

For Use with Soil Injection Applications: Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be used in liquid fungicide injector equipment for control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 250 g/L only in liquid injection equipments specifically designated for pesticide use. Use spray volumes for this application method between 30 – 150 gallons of water per 1000 square feet. Use 1 inch by 1 inch spacing of injection holes, at a depth of 1 inch.

Use Directions for Turf Grass

Target Diseases	Rate (fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Directions
Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch; Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.77	28	Make 1 or 2 application in the fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovistra plumbea</i>)	0.77	28	Apply in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet as soon as symptoms of fairy ring appear. Use a wetting agent to enhance activity. Reapplication after 28 days may be required. Severely damaged or thin turf may need to be reseeded.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 - 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula Blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i>)	1.35 <hr/> 0.77	Single application <hr/> 10 – 28	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 10 – 28 days apart just prior to snow cover. Under sever disease pressure another snow mold product should be added to the tank.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Rate (fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Directions
Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	1.35 <hr/> 0.77	14 – 28 <hr/> 10 - 28	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 fl. oz. spaced 10 – 28 days apart just prior to snow cover. Under sever disease pressure another snow mold product should be added to the tank.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.77	10 – 14	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Make 1 or 2 applications in the fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> or <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i> or <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Make 1 or 2 applications one month prior to Bermuda grass dormancy. Irrigate (¼ – ½ ") after application. Reapply 14 – 28 days later.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.38 – 0.77	28	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make 2 applications 28 days apart both in the spring and fall.
Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/	0.38 – 0.77	14 – 28	Make 1 or 2 applications one month prior to Zoysia grass dormancy. Reapply 14 –

Target Diseases	Rate (fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Application Directions
<i>or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)</i>			28 days later.
Additional Application Directions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply in 2 – 4 gallon of spray solution per 1000 square feet (87 – 174 GPA) unless otherwise indicated in the application directions. • Resistance Management: Do not apply more than 2 sequential applications for control of Gray Leaf Spot and <i>Pythium</i> spp. For all other disease, do not apply more than 3 sequential applications. • For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. 			
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 7.1 fl. oz. of product per 1000 square feet per year • Do not apply more than 5.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Ground application only • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): Do not allow entry into treated area until dry 			

Directions for Use in Ornamentals

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L maybe used to control labeled diseases of potted, container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field grown ornamental in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries and other landscape areas.

Apply Azoxystrobin 250 g/L preventatively at a rate of 1.92 – 7.68 fl. oz. per 100 gallons spray solution for control of most diseases under most conditions at a 7 – 28 day interval. Use higher rates and/ or shorter intervals when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use only adjuvants approved for ornamental plants. Do not use silicone-based adjuvants due to the possibility of phytotoxicity.

Drench Applications: Apply prior to disease infection, ensuring good coverage of the root and/or crown area. For container or potted ornamentals use 0.38 – 0.96 fl. oz. per 100 gallons spray solution and apply 16 to 32 fl. oz. of the spray solution per square foot surface area on a 7 – 28 day interval. Due to potential phytotoxicity, care should be taken before applying Azoxystrobin 250 g/L as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling / plug stage. Test on a small quantity of plants prior to full scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Apply 3.84 – 30.72 fl. oz. per acre in container, potted, bedded or field grown ornamentals. The soil/potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. For further directions see Application Instructions through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation) section.

Plant Safety: Due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamentals in existence today, it is almost impossible to test every one for tolerance. For those plants not listed it is recommended that the user apply Azoxystrobin 250 g/L along with expected tank mixture products to a small number of plants before using as a full scale application.

Neither the manufacture nor seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 250 g/L can be used safely on plants not listed on this label.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 5.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season or 8 applications per year
- Do not apply more than 600 gallons of spray solution per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of spray solution per square foot.
- For Ornamentals, do not mix with other pesticides or additives unless previously tested or local knowledge indicating that the tank mix combination is safe on your target ornamental(s).
- Do not apply to certain apple, crab apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. See Phytotoxicity to Apples section for further guidelines.

Ornamental Diseases Controlled

- For 8 oz and larger containers apply 1.92 – 7.68 fl. oz. per 100 gallons on 7 – 28 day intervals unless otherwise indicated in table below.
- For 4 oz containers use 0.96 – 3.84 fl. oz. per 50 gallons on 7 – 28 day intervals unless otherwise indicated in table below.

Target Diseases / Pathogens	Application Directions
1. Conifer Blights	
a. Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	
b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>)	
2. Leaf Blights / Leaf Spots	
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	
b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	For 8 oz+ container apply 3.84 – 7.68 fl. oz. or for 4 oz container apply 1.92 – 3.84 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	
e. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	For 8 oz+ container apply 3.84 – 7.68 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days. For 4 oz container apply 1.92 – 3.84 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
f. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	
g. Rose Blackspot (<i>Diplocarpon rosea</i>)	For 8 oz+ container: apply 7.68 – 15.36 fl. oz. every 7 – 14 days. For 4 oz container apply 3.84 – 7.68 fl. oz. every 7 – 14 days. Under severe conditions or if disease is already present, a tank mix with another Rose Blackspot fungicide for enhance performance. Do not exceed 46.08 fl. oz. of product per acre.
h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot (<i>Myrothecium</i> spp.)	For 8 oz+ container apply 3.84 – 7.68 fl. oz.

Target Diseases / Pathogens	Application Directions
	every 7 – 21 days. For 4 oz container apply 1.92 – 3.84 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	
j. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply every 10 – 28 days. Do not apply to apple trees.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marssonina</i> spp.)	Apply every 14 – 28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	
3. Powdery Mildew	
For all Powdery Mildew related diseases, apply preventatively only. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.	
a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>E.</i> spp.	
b. <i>Microsphaera azalea</i>	
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	
4. Rusts	
a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	
5. Flower Blights	
a. Anthracnose (<i>Collectotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	
b. Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) – Suppression only	For 8 oz+ container: apply 7.68 – 15.36 fl. oz. every 7 – 21 days. For 4 oz container apply 3.84 – 7.68 fl. oz. Do not exceed 46.08 fl. oz. of product per acre.
6. Shoot / Stem Diseases	
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	For 8 oz+ container apply 1.92 – 3.84 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days. For 4 oz container apply 0.96 – 1.92 fl. oz. every 7 – 28 days.
7. Soilborne Diseases (Directed Spray)	
See SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section for application guidelines.	
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply every 7 – 21 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	
8. Soilborne Diseases (Drench)	
See above for drench applications guidelines under Directions for Use in Ornamentals.	
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	For 8 oz+ container use 0.38 – 1.73 fl. oz. per 100 gallons spray solution. For 4 oz container apply at 0.19 – 0.96 fl. oz. per 50 gallons spray solution. Apply at 16 to 32 fl. oz. of the spray solution per square foot surface area on a 7 – 28 day interval.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	

Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Applicable Diseases Controlled

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (refer to table above)
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.	2
Alder (White), Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	2
Aster, Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.	4
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	3, 4
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except <i>Reiger begonia</i>)	2, 3
Birch (River)	<i>Betula nigra</i>	3, 4
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	2
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	2
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	2, 7a
Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	2
Bugle, Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	3
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	2
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.	7
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	2
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	3, 4
Cedar (Atlas)	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	2, 4
Cedar (White)	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	2, 4
Chinese evergreen	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	2, 4
Chrysanthemums	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	2, 7c
Cotoneaster (Creeping)	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	7
Cotoneaster (Variegated Rockspray)	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	7
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.	5b
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	7c
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	1
Cypress (Sawara)	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	1
Cypress, Leyland cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	1
Daisy (Gerber, Transvaal)	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	3
Dogwood (Florida)	<i>Cornus florida</i>	2b, 3
Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	2b, 3
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	2
Euonymus (Dwarf Winged)	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	2
Euonymus (Evergreen)	<i>Euonymus japonicas</i>	2
Fatsia (Japanese), Paper-plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	2
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	2
Fir (Fraser)	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	1, 4
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	3, 4
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	2
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	2, 3
French hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	2, 3

Common Name	Botanical Name	Diseases/Pathogens (refer to table above)
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	3
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>	2
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	2, 3
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	2, 3
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.	2
Iria (African, Butterfly)	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	4c
Ivy (Algerian)	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>	2
Ivy (English)	<i>Hedera helix</i>	2
Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	7
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	2
Lilac (Wild)	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	3
Maple (Japanese)	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2
Maple (Sugar)	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	2
Mugwort, Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	2
Palm (Parlor)	<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>	7
Palm (Sago)	<i>Caryota urens</i>	2, 7
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	3
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	3, 4
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	2a
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	2
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	3, 4
Redbud (Western)	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	2
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	2, 3
Rubber-tree, Umbrella-tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	2,7
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	3, 4
Snowball, Ceanothus, California Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	3
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	2
Viola, Pansy	<i>Viola</i> spp.	1, 2
Wiegela (Pink)	<i>Wiegela florida</i>	2
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	2
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	7
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.	2
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	2a, 3

Use Directions for Commercial Rose Production

Target Diseases	Rate (fl. oz./A)	Application Directions
Black Spot (<i>Diplocarpha rosae</i>)	6.1 – 15.4 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat on a 7 – 21 day interval if conditions are favorable for disease development. An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. Plant Safety: Due to the large number of rose varieties it is almost impossible to test every one for tolerance. It is recommended that the user apply Azoxystrobin 250 g/L along with expected tank mixture products to a small number of plants before using as a full scale application.
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)		
Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)		
Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.)		
Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>)		
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): Do not allow entry into treated area until dry. 		

SEED TREATMENT

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L can be applied as a seed treatment for control of specific diseases. Follow the label for detailed crop and rate directions and as outlined in the table below.

Precautionary Action: Seeds treated with this product and then packaged or bagged for future use shall be labelled with the following information as per Federal Law:
 “Seed has been treated with azoxystrobin. DO NOT use treated seed for food, feed or oil purposes. Store treated seed away from food or feedstuffs. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical-resistant gloves. Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading and planting. Dispose of all excess treated seed by burying seed away from bodies of water. Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of planting equipment wash waters. Dispose of seed packaging or containers in accordance with local requirements.”

Application Instructions:

Apply as water-based mixture using standard slurry or mist type seed treatment application equipment. The exact amount of water needed to provide the mixture or slurry rate (fl oz/cwt of seed) for optimum coverage is difficult to predict because of weather conditions, seed type and surface and equipment being used to treat the seed. Consult a seed treatment specialist for recommendations.

Uniform application on seed and complete seed coverage are necessary for seed safety and the best disease protection.

When using a formulation that does not contain dye, an EPA approved dye must be used to color the treated seed (refer to 40 CFR 153.155(c)). All seed treated with a pesticide must be colored to distinguish and prevent subsequent inadvertent use as a food for feedstuff.

Use Directions for Seed Treatments

Crop	Target Diseases	Product Rate (fl. oz./100 lb seed)
Barley	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Brassica: Leafy Greens Subgroup: Broccoli Raab, Cabbage (Chinese), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens Head and Stem Subgroup: Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavolo Broccolo, Chinese Broccoli, Chinese Cabbage (napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage, Kohlrabi	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Bulb Vegetables: Garlic, Leek, Onion (bulb), Onion (green), Welch Onion, Shallot	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Canola	Seedborne Blackleg (<i>Phoma lingam</i>) Seedling Rhizoctonia Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria Seedling Blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	0.04 - 1.5
Corn: Field, Pop, Sweet (Includes Seed	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seed-borne Head Smut (<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i>)	0.06 – 1.5 (or 0.0016 – 0.0612 mg

Production)	Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	ai/seed based on 1,777 seeds per lb)
Cotton	Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>)	0.04 - 1.5
Cucurbits: Cantaloupe, Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Cucumber, Gourds, Honeydew, Melons, Momordica spp. (Bitter melon, Balsam apple), Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Zucchini. Including cultivars and hybrids of these crops.	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Leafy Vegetables: Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum, edible, Coriander, leaves (Cilantro), Corn salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Fennel, Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane, Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss Chard. Including cultivars and hybrids of these crops.	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Legume Vegetables: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) including Grain lupin, Sweet lupin, White lupin, and White sweet lupin; Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) including Field bean, Kidney bean, Lima bean, Navy bean, Pinto bean, Runner bean, Snap bean, Tepary bean, Wax bean; Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) including Adzuki bean, Asparagus bean, Blackeyed pea, Catjang,	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5

<p>Chinese longbean, Cowpea, Crowder pea, Moth bean, Mung bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Urd bean, Yardlong bean;</p> <p>Broad bean (Fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p> <p>Chickpea (Garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)</p> <p>Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>),</p> <p>Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>),</p> <p>Lablab Bean (Hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>),</p> <p>Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>)</p> <p>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) Dwarf pea, Edible-pod pea, English pea, Field pea, Garden pea, Green pea, Snow pea, Sugar snap pea, Pigeon pea (<i>Cajanus cajari</i>), Sword bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>).</p>		
Peanut	<p>Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight</p> <p>Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Aspergillus Crown Rot (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) White Mold/Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p>	0.04 – 1.5
Peppers and Other Fruiting Vegetables (Bell Pepper, Non-Bell Pepper, Sweet Non-Bell Pepper, Eggplant, Okra)	<p>Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight</p> <p>Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	0.04 – 1.5
Potato	<p>Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) Suppression: Black Scurf & Stem Canker (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Black Dot (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>)</p>	0.04 – 1.5
Rice	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay,	0.06 – 0.61

	Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Altemaria</i> spp., <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>) Rice Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	
Sorghum	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off and Seedling blight. Seedling damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Penicillium</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.) Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>) Suppression Only: Downy Mildew (<i>Peronosderospora sorghi</i>)	0.12 – 1.22 (or 0.00062 – 0.0062 mg ai/seed based on 14,500 seeds/lb)
Soybean	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.) Suppression: White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.06 – 0.18
Sunflower	Seedling damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Suppression: Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i>)	1.5 – 15.0 (or 0.025 – 0.25 mg ai/seed based on 4,500 seeds per lb)
Tomato	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Subgroup 1C: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Edible, Bitter and Sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam (Bean, True)	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber Group:	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight	0.04 – 1.5

Beet (garden and sugar), Burdock, Carrot, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Dasheen (taro), Parsnip, Radish, Radish (Oriental, daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify, Salsify (black), Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turnip, Yam (true)	Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	
Vegetables, Root Subgroup: Beet (garden and sugar), Burdock, Carrot, Celeriac, Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip, Radish, Radish (Oriental), Rutabaga, Salsify, Salsify (black), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Turnip.	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Watercress	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Wheat Triticale	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Common Bunt (<i>Tilletia caries</i>) Dwarf Bunt (<i>Tilletia controversa</i>)	0.04 – 1.5
Ornamental Seed* (See Ornamental Seed Table below) Do Not apply to <i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Prunus</i> spp. or Leatherleaf Fern (<i>Rumohra adianformis</i> and related species)	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 -1.5
Turf Grass (includes bentgrass, bluegrass, bermudagrass, fescue)	Seedborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 -1.5
Bulbs, Corms, and Tubers of Ornamental Flowers and Foliage	Seed-borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, Damping-off, and Seedling Blight Seedling Damping-off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.04 – 1.5

***Attention:** Although azoxystrobin has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamentals listed in the Tolerant Ornamental Plants and Applicable Diseases Controlled table there are numerous genera, species and varieties that exist for these ornamentals and impossible to test every one. Neither the manufacture nor the seller has determined whether Azoxystrobin 250 g/L can be used safely on all genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants specified on this label. The user should conduct plant safety testing prior to broad applications.

ORNAMENTAL SEED TABLE	
COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujaopsis</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (except Rieger begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Christmas Trees	See Fraserfir, Scotch pine, and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>

Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera ja meson ii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Comus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Comus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Comus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Iris, African	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>

Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundium</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcate</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy	<i>Viola</i> spp.
Paper-Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear, Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Poinsetta	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.

Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spirea budalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritime</i>
Thyme, Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum ,	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.
White alder	<i>Clethra</i> spp.
Wiegela, Pink	<i>Wiegela florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Cheminova warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CHEMINOVA MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Cheminova or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User. Buyer and User agree to hold Cheminova and the Seller harmless for any claims related to such factors.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to one of the following, at Cheminova's election:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Cheminova shall not be liable for consequential, incidental, or special damages or losses.

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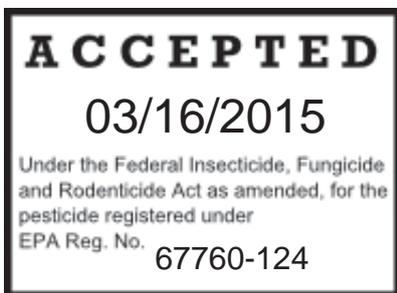
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{03-03-2015}



Group 11 Fungicide

Azoxystrobin 250 g/L SC

EPA Reg. No. 67760-124

{Alternate brand names: EQUATION™ Fungicide, AZAKA™ Fungicide, EQUATION™ SC Fungicide}

For disease control on Alfalfa, Clover and Other Nongrass Animal Feeds (including forage, fodder, straw and hay), Oats and Rye, Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3 – 07, Carrots, Celery, Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10, Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet, Includes Seed Production), Cotton, Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica), Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of Any Cultivar of Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) and Field Pea (*Pisum* spp.), Sorghum, Immature Seed (Edamame), Stone Fruits, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group and Root Subgroup, Wild Rice.

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL EXPIRES ON March 31, 2018 AND MUST NOT BE USED OR DISTRIBUTED AFTER THIS DATE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read the entire label. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. Please refer to the Azoxystrobin 250 g/L SC container label for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. In addition to the restrictions listed here, the user must follow all application directions, restrictions, and precautions otherwise listed on the Azoxystrobin 250 g/L SC container label.

APPLICATION METHODS AND INFORMATION

Use the following spray volume guidelines unless otherwise indicated in the specific Use Directions within this label. For ground application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre for tree and vine crops; minimum of 2 gallons of spray solution per acre for corn, soybean and cereals, and 5 gallons of spray solution for all other crops. Higher spray volumes will result in better coverage and thus improved disease control.

Crop Rotation Interval:

Crop	Plant Back Interval
Buckwheat and millet	12 Months
All other crops with azoxystrobin registered uses	0 Days

Use Directions for Alfalfa, Clover and Other Nongrass Animal Feeds (including forage, fodder, straw and hay). See below for a list of crops included.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i>)</p> <p>Black Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Common Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudopezizza solani</i>)</p> <p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosia</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.)</p> <p>Rhizoctonia and Stem Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)</p> <p>Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>)</p> <p>Stagonospora Leaf Spot (<i>Stagonospora meliloti</i>)</p> <p>Stemphyllium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant is recommended.</p>

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

Summer Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora medicaginis</i>)		
Yellow Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptotrichilia medicaginis</i>)		
Sclerotinia Crown Rot and Wilt on Clover (<i>Sclerotinia trifoliorum</i>)	10.0 (0.17)	
For pure and or mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses: Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa subsp. sativa</i>), Bean (Velvet) (<i>Mucuna pruriens var. utilis</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium spp.</i> , <i>Melilotus spp.</i>), Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>), Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza spp.</i>), Lupin (<i>Lupinus spp.</i>) Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>), Trefoil (<i>Lotus spp.</i>), Vetch (<i>Vicia spp.</i>), Vetch (Crown) (<i>Coronilla varia</i>), Vetch (Milk) (<i>Astragalus spp.</i>).		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 15.5 fl. oz. of product per acre per cutting • Do not apply more than 46.5 fl. oz. of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest for forage and hay • Not for use on rangeland 		

Use Directions for Oats and Rye

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Kernel Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)	6.0 - 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat as necessary if conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply no later than Feekes 10.54.
Barley Stripe (<i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)	9.0 - 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)	A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to enhance efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches per acre of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp. hordei</i>) Stagonospora Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>)	12.0 (0.20)	For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.40 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest for forage and hay. 		

Use Directions for Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3 – 07 (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>)</p> <p>Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (<i>Altemaria porri</i>) (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Check crop safety prior to broad application when mixing this product with silicone adjuvants and insecticides.</p>
<p>Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis aclada</i>)</p>	<p>9.0 – 15.0 (0.15 – 0.25)</p>	
<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)</p>	<p>9.0 – 15.0 (0.15 – 0.25)</p>	<p>For control of Downy Mildew, make preventative applications on a 5 – 7 day schedule.</p>
<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Dampening Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p> <p>To reduce the potential of phytotoxicity of azoxystrobin to the onion seed it is advised to avoid direct application to the seed. For example, if using in-furrow apply the product prior to seed placement.</p>
<p>List of Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07 crops: Garlic, Leek, Onion (bulb): Daylily (bulb), Fritillaria (bulb), Garlic (bulb), Garlic (great-headed – bulb), Garlic (serpent – bulb), Lily (bulb), Onion (bulb), Onion (Chinese – bulb), Onion (pearl), Onion (potato – bulb), Shallot (bulb); Onion (green): Chive (fresh leaves), Chive (Chinese – fresh leaves); Elegans hosta; Fritillaria (leaves); Kurrat, Lady's Leek; Leek (wild); Onion (Beltsville bunching); Onion (fresh); Onion (green); Onion (macrostem); Onion (tree, tops); Onion (Welsh, tops); Shallot (fresh leaves). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours 		

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

- Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI)

Use Directions for Carrots

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Early Blight (<i>Cercospora carotea</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Celery

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) Late Blight (<i>Septoria apicola</i>) For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables.	9.0 - 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10 (see below for a list of the crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Albinism (<i>Altemaria alternate pv citri</i>)</p> <p>Altemaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Altemaria citri</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>)</p> <p>Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>)</p> <p>Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>)</p> <p>Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>)</p> <p>Penicillium Decays: Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium spp.</i>)</p> <p>Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p> <p>Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)</p> <p>Sweet Orange Scab (<i>Elsinoe australis</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 21 day intervals. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Greasy Spot control will be improved by adding a horticultural spray oil.</p>

<p>Black Spot (<i>Guidnardia citricarpa</i>)</p>	<p>9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)</p>	
<p>List of Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>), Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>), Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>), Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>), Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>), Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>), Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp., Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>), Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaidai</i>), Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.), Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>), Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>), Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>), Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>), New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>), Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>), Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>), Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>), Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>), Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>), Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>), Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>), Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>), Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>), Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulate</i>), Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>), Trifoliolate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliolate</i>), Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet, Includes Seed Production)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	6.0 – 9.0 (0.10 – 0.15)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be used prior to V8 corn growth stage and after the VT corn growth stage.
Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	
Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>)		
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)		
Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>)		
Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>)		
Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>)		
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Cotton

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Blight (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i>)</p> <p>Boll Rot (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i>,</p> <p>Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i>)</p> <p>Hardlock (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>)</p> <p>Southwestern Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia cacabata</i>) (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 – 9.0 (0.10 – 0.15)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development (target first application at pinhead square to first bloom) and continue throughout the season at 14 - 21 day intervals.</p> <p>Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p>
<p>Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>)</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>Apply as in-furrow spray at 3 to 7 gallons of water at planting. Use higher rate when the field has a history of Pythium, or under a reduced tillage program.</p> <p>For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 27 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season as a foliar spray • Do not apply more than 0.45 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria sonchi</i>, <i>A.</i> <i>spp.</i>)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium</i> <i>panattonianum</i>) (<i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>dematium</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>)</p> <p>Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria petroselinii</i>)</p> <p>White Rust (<i>Albugo occidentalis</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>Leafy vegetables can be susceptible to phytotoxicity especially when tank mixed with products that increase the penetration of the leaf surface. Examples include silicone adjuvants and some insecticides, but other products may contribute as well. Check crop safety of tank mixtures prior to broad application.</p> <p>For lettuce do not tank mix with Ambush[®]WP, Pounce[®]WP, Aliette[®], Warrior with Zeon Technology[®].</p>
<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> <i>cichoracearum</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)</p>	<p>For control of Downy and Powdery Mildew, make preventative applications on a 5 – 7 day schedule.</p>
<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>List of Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) crops: Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum, Edible Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Fennel, Lettuce, Head and Leaf, Orach, Parsley, Purslane, Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss Chard. Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of Any Cultivar of Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) and Field Pea (*Pisum* spp.) See below for a list of crops included.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)	6.0 (0.10)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria altemata</i>)		
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>)		
Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>)		
Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)		
Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>)		
Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)		
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)		
Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		
Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur.
List of crops: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd		

bean, yardlong bean); Bean (*Glycine max*), Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame); Broad Bean (fava bean)(*Vicia faba*), Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (*Cicer arietinum*); Guar (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*); Jackbean (*Canavalia ensiformis*); Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (*Lablab purpureus*); Lentil (*Lens esculenta*); Pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes dwarf pea, ediblepod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus cajan*); Sword Bean (*Canavalia gladiata*). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied within 14 days of harvest for dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds)
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) for succulent beans and peas
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of soybeans (beans)
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) to soybean forage and hay

Use Directions for Sorghum

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)	6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use higher rates when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended.
Soilborne Diseases Damping Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Pythium aphanadermatum</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For grain and stover do not apply more than 46.5 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • For grain and stover do not apply more than 0.75 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • For forage do not apply more than 31 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • For forage do not apply more than 0.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Immature Seed (Edamame)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Aerial Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>)</p> <p>Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>)</p> <p>Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>)</p> <p>Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>)</p> <p>Pod and Stem Blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0 - 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use the higher rate when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended.</p> <p>Soybean rust: Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be used at 4 fl oz per acre when tank mixed with a triazole such as TOPGUARD® Fungicide for control of this disease.</p>
<p>Soilborne Diseases</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Solani (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p>	<p>0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl oz of product per acre or 0.25 lb. a.i. per acre to soybean forage and hay • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of soybeans (beans) • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) to soybean forage and hay 		

Use Directions for Stone Fruits (see below for list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>M. laxa</i>)	12.0 - 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Brown Rot Blossom Blight, start applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.
Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	12.0 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)	For Brown Rot on fruit, apply to fruit up to the day of harvest. For Scab, start applications at petal fall and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For all other diseases apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7 – 14 day application interval. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.
List of Stone Fruit crops: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plumcot, Prune.		
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 92.3 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 1.5 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI) 		

Use Directions for Sugarcane

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>)</p> <p>Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehni</i>)</p>	<p>9.0 – 12.0 (0.15 – 0.20)</p>	<p>Begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development on a 14 – 28 day application interval.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates.</p> <p>For aerial application apply at a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 48 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.80 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest 		

Use Directions for Tobacco

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Blue Mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>)</p> <p>Frogeye Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>)</p> <p>Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 – 12.0 (0.10 – 0.20)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development on a 7 – 14 day application interval. Use higher rates or shorter intervals when environmental conditions are conducive for disease development.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>For aerial application apply at 10 – 15 gallons per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply to greenhouse seedlings.</p> <p>Do not mix with Thiodan[®].</p> <p>Azoxystrobin 250 g/L has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when tank mixed with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.52 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours <p>Preharvest Interval: May be applied the day of harvest (0 day PHI)</p>		
<p>Tobacco Transplants in Greenhouse (KY only)</p>		
<p>Target Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 (0.1)</p>	<p>Apply 6 fl. oz./A or 0.14 fl. oz./1000 sq ft in at least 5 gal water per 1000 sq ft .</p> <p>Make only one application prior to transplanting.</p>

Use Directions for Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group and Root Subgroup (see below for a list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo tragopogonis</i>)	6.0 – 15.5 (0.10 – 0.25)	Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 7 - 14 day intervals. For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.
Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0 – 15.5 (0.15 – 0.25)	For Powdery Mildew apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue throughout the season at 5 - 7 day intervals. For other disease continue applications at 7 – 14 day intervals.
Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40 - 0.80 fl. oz./1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control directions and rates see the SOILBORNE/ SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre for in-furrow application.
<p>List of Vegetables, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group and Root Subgroup crops: Beet (garden and sugar)^{1,2}, Burdock^{1,2}, Carrot^{1,2}, Cassava (bitter and sweet)¹, Celeriac (celery root)^{1,2}, Chervil (turnip-rooted)^{1,2}, Chicory^{1,2}, Dasheen (taro)¹, Ginseng², Horseradish², Parsley (turnip-rooted)², Parsnip^{1,2}, Radish^{1,2}, Radish (Oriental, daikon)^{1,2}, Rutabaga^{1,2}, Salsify², Salsify (black)^{1,2}, Salsify (Spanish)², Skirret², Sweet Potato¹, Tanier¹, Turnip^{1,2}, Yam (true)¹</p> <p>¹= Vegetable leaves of root and tuber subgroup ²= Root vegetable subgroup</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 123 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 2.0 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season 		

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours
- Preharvest Interval: May be applied day of harvest (0 day PHI)

Use Directions for Wild Rice

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. Product/A) (lb a.i./A)	Application Directions
<p>Brown Spot (<i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>, <i>B. sorokiana</i>. Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i>)</p> <p>Stem Rot (<i>Nakataea sigmoidea</i>)</p>	<p>12.5 – 15.5 (0.20 – 0.25)</p>	<p>Apply preventatively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease.</p> <p>For aerial application, volumes should be 5 -10 GPA.</p> <p>For multiple applications refer to the guidelines under Resistance Management.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p>
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz./A of product per acre per season • Do not apply more than 0.70 lb a.i. of azoxystrobin per acre per season • Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish or crustacea • Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicator should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. • Do not release irrigation or flood water for a least 14 days after the last application • Restricted Entry Interval (REI): The REI is 4 hours • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest 		

Post Harvest Use Directions for Citrus Crop Group 10 – 10 (see below for list of crops included)

Target Diseases	Use Rate	Application Directions
<p>Penicillium Decays: <i>Green Mold</i> <i>Whisker Mold</i>, <i>Suppression of Blue Mold</i> (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Diplodia Stem End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>)</p> <p>Phomopsis Stem End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p>	<p>32 – 64 fl. oz. of product (see Application Directions for details)</p>	<p>The application may be made as a dip, drench, or spray for control of certain post-harvest diseases.</p> <p>Carrier: mix the product in water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated.</p> <p>High Volume (Dilute) Applications: mix 32 - 64 fl. oz. of product in 25 - 100 gallons of carrier. Use T-jet, flooders or similar application systems.</p> <p>Low Volume (Concentrate) Applications: mix 32 – 64 fl. oz. of product in 7 – 25 gallons of carrier. Use a controlled droplet type of application or similar system. Apply to 250,000 lb of fruit.</p> <p>Dip Applications: mix 32 – 64 fl. oz. of product in 100 gallons of carrier. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For best results treat citrus fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.</p>
<p>List of Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10 – 10: Australian Desert Lime (<i>Eremocitrus glauca</i>), Australian Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>), Australian Round Lime (<i>Microcitrus australis</i>), Brown River Finger Lime (<i>Microcitrus papuana</i>), Calamondin (<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>), Citron (<i>Citrus medica</i>), Citrus Hybrids, <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Eremocitrus</i> spp., <i>Fortunella</i> spp., <i>Microcitrus</i> spp., and <i>Poncirus</i> spp., Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradise</i>), Japanese Summer Grapefruit (<i>Citrus natsudaidai</i>), Kumquat (<i>Fortunella</i> spp.), Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>), Lime (<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>), Mediterranean Mandarin (<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>), Mount White Lime (<i>Microcitrus garrowayae</i>), New Guinea Wild Lime (<i>Microcitrus warburgiana</i>), Orange, Sour (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>), Orange, Sweet (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>), Pummelo (<i>Citrus maxima</i>), Russell River Lime (<i>Microcitrus inodora</i>), Satsuma Mandarin (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>), Sweet Lime (<i>Citrus limetta</i>), Tachibana Orange (<i>Citrus tachibana</i>), Tahiti Lime (<i>Citrus latifolia</i>), Tangelo (<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>), Tangerine (Mandarin) (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>), Tangor (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>), Trifoliate Orange (<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>), Uniq Fruit (<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Tangelo group). Includes cultivars and/or hybrids of these crops.</p>		
<p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments. Azoxystrobin 250 g/L may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight. 		

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